

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1853.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.

In Advance, \$3 for six months.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

IN THE DAILY JOURNAL.

First insertion, Five Cents a Line;

Each insertion afterwards, Two and a Half Cents a

line.

Advertisements will be published from six to twelve

days at Two Cents a Line for each insertion, including

the first.

'CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.'

"BETTER THAN THE BEST."

Is our Rule for Book and Job Printing.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1853.

We are authorized to announce O. G. STRONG a

candidate for CITY MARSHAL at the approaching November

election. (aug24td)

ATTENTION!!

The Marion County Temperance Society will meet

on Saturday the 3d day of

September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to discuss the Maine

Liquor Law. The friends and opponents of said law,

are requested to attend; and the different divisions are

requested to be represented by delegates.

T. H. TATLOW, Pres. (aug10d&wt)

Palmyra, August 8, 1853.

WILL PEOPLE WHO OWE US

Please call and pay up?

We need the money and have no time to

collect it. —E

REMEMBER the Temperance Meeting at

the Christian Church next Tuesday night.

REMEMBER, that the question before the

city at the coming city election is—"Shall

the city by ordinance prohibit the sale of

intoxicating liquors within the city limits?"

Neither the "Maine Liquor Law" nor any

other State prohibitory law is now before

the people.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Christian Church will, (the Lord will-

ing,) commence a meeting in their house in this

city, next Wednesday, the 31st, at 11 o'clock,

A. M. Elder D. P. Henderson and others have

promised to attend.

President Williams, of Christian College, Co-

lumbia, will address the public on the subject of

education during the meeting.

THE ELEPHANT.—We yesterday noticed

Driesbach & Co.'s elephant making herself use-

ful by pushing about the heavy cages. She

certainly earns her "victuals and clothes," al-

though she is a pretty good feeder. Her keep-

er states her daily allowance to be three hundred

pounds of hay, with a bushel to a bushel and a

half of oats, or a bushel of corn in the ear.

She can eat four bushels of oats in a day, but

does not travel so well on that quantity. In

warm weather, a "drink" for her in the morning

is about a barrel and a half of water.

W. S. Swymmer, No. 14 Second street,

St. Louis, is our duly authorized agent for that

city.

Rev. D. Emerson's school will com-

mence next Monday, the 5th of September, in

the basement of the Second Presbyterian

Church.

We are under obligations to Hon. G.

Porter for another very valuable book—the

"Appendix to the Congressional Globe, for the

Second Session, Thirty-Second Congress: con-

taining Speeches, important State Papers, Laws,

&c."

Messrs. Snyder, Ball & Co. are now

carrying on the business of wagon, carriage and

buggy making on Fourth, between Market and

Church streets. They claim that their work is

all "A, No. 1," and much superior to Illinois

manufactures, of the same description, inasmuch

as the latter is too often constructed of green

timber, while for the former seasoned timber

alone is used. They have an apparently inex-

haustible stock of wagon lumber.

Their building is a neat two-story brick, for-

ty by sixty feet.

We like to notice the building up of any spe-

cies of manufactures, because they, more than

most other pursuits, bring prosperity to a place.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.

A private despatch from a reliable source

says, that the deaths of fever in New Orleans

on Saturday were 315, and on Friday over 300.

THE POLICY OF THE WHIGS OF MISSOURI.

We take the following extracts from an arti-
cle which we were glad to find in the St. Louis
Republican, of a recent date:

Missouri is now in her delegation in Congress

and in her policy, a Whig State. She was a

Whig State in the last Congress, being then re-

presented by a majority of Whigs in that body;

and it is remarkable that nearly every beneficial

appropriation which has ever been made for

Missouri, was obtained from that Congress.

We know that an indefinite majority—varying

from ten to fifteen thousand, according to the en-

thusiasm of the individual—is claimed for the

Democracy in this State; yet, while we concede

something of this kind, as exhibited in the result

of a Presidential election, we maintain that the

Whig policy is the policy adopted and acted upon

by Missouri, and that, in this respect, Whig re-

presentatives in Congress are better exponents

of the wishes and principles of the people than

their opponents.

The policy of Missouri now and hencefor-

ward is a Whig policy. It was developed in

the last Legislature, in the system of Internal

Improvement then adopted, and which is now

being successfully carried out. It found its

ablest, its clearest, its firmest and most untiring

supporters in the Whig party—not because of

its being a measure of whig policy, but because

it was necessary to bring out the vast resources

of the State, to open the eyes of the people to

the advantages and the wealth which was in

prospect for them, if they adopted it—and to

place her in the position which she ought to oc-

cupy as the greatest mineral State, and actually

possessing within herself more of the elements

of a nation's wealth, than any one of her sister

States. It is whig policy to encourage com-

merce, manufactures, agriculture; and all this

was done at the last session of the Legislature,

and this in a way to satisfy a large portion of

the Democratic members of that body. A sys-

tem of railroads was adopted—the credit of the

State was loaned to them, in a cautious, but still

very satisfactory way, making the loan depend

upon the investments which individuals and cor-

porations were disposed to make of their own

funds—and the management of the roads was

placed under the control of individuals. The

system contemplates the main trunks of rail-

roads—each so contrived as to be of general

benefit, and from which, in time to come, off-

shoots may be made to secure any portion of

local trade which may be deemed desirable.

This is the system engrafted upon the Legisla-

tion of Missouri, at the last session, as we be-

lieve, by the whig policy, which, after many

years, satisfied the State of its correctness, and

the Legislature of its necessity. It, doubtless,

will be said that this system received the assent

of the democratic members of the Legislature,

and was carried by their votes and influence

honestly exerted. This we do not deny. But

it was still whig policy, asserted everywhere,

and carried out as soon as it was possible to do

so. This policy and this system is to work

wonders for the people and the State. It is to

do more than all the legislation of the previous

thirty years. It cannot bring embarrassment

upon the State, nor upon the citizens, but will

progress as rapidly as possible, and always

within the control of the Directors and of the

State.

This is whig policy. What more does it pro-

pose to do? It proposes to support and main-

tain this policy by acts of legislation if necessary,

but at all events by maintaining this system in fu-

ture Legislatures and before the people. And

to this end, and as the only means of carrying

out the work, we maintain that the whig party

ought to rely on itself: that as at the election

next August, members of a new Congress will

have to be elected, the whigs ought to have a

candidate in each of the seven Congressional

Districts: that, as a Senator in place of Arch-

ison is to be elected, the whigs owe it to them-

selves to have candidates for the Legislature in

each and every Senatorial district and county of

the State, pledged to the support of a whig, and

nothing but a whig, for the Senate of the United

States: that, the whig party being strong enough

to stand by itself, it should resist all propositions

for compromise, for affiliation with, or contin-

gent support from any other party, or to be given

to any man out of the pale of the whig party;

and that the system of Railroads as now adopted

should be everywhere recognized as a part of

the whig policy.

This we believe to be whig policy. It is

honest policy. If other parties choose to come

to us, we shall not object. But as we believe

we are right; as whig policy is in the ascendant

in the State; as whigs are the best representa-

tives of that policy, and as they deserve to be

entrusted with its care and destiny, in Congress

and the State Legislature, our deliberate judg-

ment is, if we go before the People on this plat-

form, we shall be sustained.

HEMP STALKS.—Mr. Jesse Turner has a

hemp stalk twenty-five feet high and six inches

in circumference at the base.—Columbia (Mo.)

Statesman.

PREPARED Hoffer's Tonic, an excellent article for sale

and tender samples, for sale at the Drug Store by

July 26, 1853—J. B. ANDERSON.

AFRAYS.—We learn from the Shreveport

(La.) Southwestern, that on the 29th ult., while

the steamboat R. M. Jones was lying at the

mouth of Black Bayou, a difficulty occurred be-

tween Mr. Hornish, an engineer, and Mr. P.

Kaiser, a pilot, which resulted in the death of

the latter. The Southwestern says:

It appears that Hornish was asleep in the

Texas, and that Kaiser woke him up and com-

menced cursing and abusing him, when Hornish

knocked the former out of the room, and that he

(Kaiser) fell over the skylight and broke his

neck. On the arrival of the Jones at this port,

Hornish surrendered himself to the authorities,

and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$300.

The Southwestern also has the following:

An affray occurred on Sunday night, in front

of the Smile coffee-house, between S. C. Brooks

and John James, during which the latter was

shot and the former received ten or fifteen stabs

from a bowie knife. The physicians did not

expect Brooks would live to see morning.

James is in jail; his wound is not serious.

VALUABLE IF TRUE.—We cannot offer to the

public a more acceptable piece of intelligence

than the following, which we find in an Eastern

paper. It is a cure for the toothache. A prac-

titioner says:

"Gum copal, when dissolved in chloroform,

forms an excellent compound for stuffing the

holes of decayed teeth. I have used it fre-

quently, and the benefits my patients have re-

ceived from it have been truly astonishing. The

application is simple and easy. I clean out the

hole and moisten a little piece of cotton with the

solution; I introduce this into the decayed part;

in every instance the relief has been almost

instantaneous. The chloroform removes the

pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the

saliva; and as the application is so agreeable,

those who labor under this painful malady would

do well to make a trial of it."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that dur-

ing the shower on last Friday night, the dwell-

ing of Mr. Jesse A. Boulton, three miles north

of Columbia, was struck by lightning. The

lightning first struck the comb at the north end

of the house, passed down the studding, shiver-

ing it into a thousand atoms: then to the lower

story, and into an eight-day clock on the mantle

piece, melting off the pendulum and scattering

the frame work in every direction; then to the

arch of the fireplace, dividing on reaching the

iron bar, bursting out a portion of the jam on

each side. In its descent it set fire to the stud-

ding, thence communicating with the window-

curtains, threatening the destruction of the

house, but by the prompt efforts of the family

the flames were subdued with little injury.

The fluid, on its way down, passed within two

feet of the head of Mr. B.'s sister, who slept in

the second story, but her only injury was a

slight shock.—[Columbia Sentinel.]

From the Columbia Statesman.

NEGRO HUNG FOR ATTEMPTED RAPE.

Since the issue of our last paper we have had

very exciting times and extraordinary proceed-

ings.

On Saturday last, pursuant to arrangements,

Hiram, a negro man belonging to Major Young

of this county, was brought from prison before

David Gordon, Justice of the Peace, and F. T.

Russell, Recorder of Columbia, on the charge of

attempting the awful crime of rape upon the

defenseless person of a daughter of one of our most

respectable citizens—a crime, the aggravated

character and incidents of which we detailed in

our last paper, and therefore are omitted here.

Maj. J. S. Rollins and Col. S. A. Young ap-

peared as counsel at the instance of the negro's